

# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرائي"

## Bomb rips Libyan embassy in Paris

PARIS, May 6 (R) — A powerful homemade bomb ripped through an annex of the embassy of the Libyan Jamahiriya here today causing widespread damage but no casualties, police said. The bomb had been placed outside the door of the building and had exploded in a residential area of western Paris. Windows of about a dozen neighbouring buildings were shattered by the blast and cars parked near the embassy building were damaged, police said. There was no immediate indication who was responsible for the blast. An anonymous telephone caller later told a French newspaper that the blast was the work of a hitherto unknown "Zionist Resistance" movement. The caller said the bomb had been placed at the embassy annex as revenge "for the latest massacre of Jews in Libya and other Arab countries".

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AMMAN, WEDNESDAY MAY 7, 1980 — JAMADI AL THANI 22, 1400

## Five Baader-Meinhoff women arrested

PARIS, May 6 (R) — Five women suspected of belonging to West Germany's Baader-Meinhoff urban guerrilla group were arrested in a Paris apartment last night, French police said today. The five included Siglinde Hofmann, wanted in connection with the murder of banker Joergen Ponto in Frankfurt in 1977. Police said Miss Hofmann, 35, was armed and tried to shoot when they burst into a Paris flat yesterday afternoon but she was overpowered. A warrant for her arrest was issued in West Germany last year in connection with the banker's murder. Police said Miss Hofmann was one of West Germany's 17 most wanted urban guerrilla suspects. Another girl arrested yesterday was named as Ingrid Ursula Barabbas, 28, for whose arrest a warrant was issued in 1977. She was sought in connection with two armed robberies in Kassel and the kidnapping in Vienna of Austrian industrialist Walter Palmer, police said.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Regional Briefs

MASCUS, May 6 (R) — Syria today celebrated the 64th anniversary of the founding of the republic with a public holiday, wreath-laying and a 21-gun salute. President Hafez Al Assad, accompanied by senior officials, visited the martyrs' cemetery near Damascus and gave a 15-minute speech to the families of Syrian and Palestinian martyrs. Syrian newspapers affirmed "the masses' determination to continue the struggle and make sacrifices to liberate occupied Arab and recover Palestinian rights." The day originally commemorated nationalist leaders hanged by Jamal Pasha in both Syria and Lebanon in 1916 while the two neighbouring countries were under Ottoman rule.

AVIV, May 6 (R) — Two public opinion polls published between 1979 and 1980 said that if general elections were held now, Israel's opposition Labour Party would win by a large margin but would not win a parliamentary majority. The Modim Mizrahi poll, published in the Jerusalem Post, gave Labour 46.4 per cent support, 100 points ahead of the Likud. The Jerusalem Post poll, published in the Jerusalem Post, gave Labour 46.4 per cent support, 100 points ahead of the Likud. The Jerusalem Post poll, published in the Jerusalem Post, gave Labour 46.4 per cent support, 100 points ahead of the Likud.

JERUSALEM, May 6 (R) — West German opposition leader Franz Joseph Strauss, winding up a three-day visit to Israel, said today he opposed granting self-determination to the Palestinians claiming that this might endanger Israel's security. Strauss, speaking at a press conference after a two-hour meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, delighted the Israeli public with his pro-Israel statements. On Israel's security, Mr. Strauss said he thought it would be impossible for Israel to abandon its military positions in the West Bank for at least five years. He said that Jewish settlements in occupied territory should remain as they are. Mr. Strauss ended his visit with a meeting with Defence Minister Ezer Weizman before leaving for West Germany.

ADH, May 6 (Agencies) — Visiting Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo conferred with Crown Prince Fahd today, the official Saudi press agency Riyadh Radio reported. The talks, also attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Finance Minister Prince Ahmad Al Khalil, dealt with matters of mutual interest and economic cooperation in the Middle East, the radio added. Spanish Prime Minister Calvo Sotelo said during his two-day stay, will try to increase Saudi purchases of Spanish goods to redress the trade imbalance between the two countries, largely in favour of the oil-exporting country. In Madrid, Spanish diplomatic sources said today Mr. Sotelo met Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at a dinner given by King Khalid last night. The sources could not confirm a Spanish News Agency report that the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) later joined Mr. Sotelo at his residence for a 90-minute meeting on the Palestinian problem and the situation in the Middle East. Spain was the first West European country to officially receive Mr. Arafat last year.

ADEN, May 6 (R) — North and South Yemen have agreed to set up a joint economic projects and coordinate their development plans as a step towards unification, a joint statement said today. The statement, issued at the end of a four-day visit to Aden by North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, said prime ministers of the two countries were industry, mining and transport. South Yemen's president, Mr. Ali Nasser Mohammad announced after a final round of talks with Mr. Abdul Ghani this morning that he would soon meet North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh for important unity talks. He did not say when or where the meeting would be. The two countries also condemned "all forms of military intervention or aggression against the peoples of the area including the American military aggression against Iran." The statement declared it was vital that no foreign military bases be established in the region and added that the security of the area was the responsibility of its peoples. Mr. Abdul Ghani left Aden for home today.

## Arafat to mediate Iran-Iraq dispute

BAGHDAD, May 6 (R) — Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat left Iraq tonight for an unknown destination after talks with President Saddam Hussein on the Arab-Israeli conflict and possibly Iraqi-Iranian rapprochement.

Mr. Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), said his brief talks with President Hussein covered "developments in the Arab homeland, especially the magnificent people's uprising in (Israeli) occupied territory," the Iraqi News Agency INA reported.

Before leaving Iraq, Mr. Arafat described his meeting with President Hussein as positive, fraternal and fruitful.

"President Hussein stressed the importance of a united Arab front," Mr. Arafat said.

He was accompanied by Mr. Salim Zaonoun, a member of the leading commando movement Fatah, who was quoted as saying last week that Mr. Arafat had sent envoys to Baghdad and Tehran in an effort to reduce tension between the two.

Mr. Arafat said in Kuwait at the weekend he would continue to work for an Iranian-Syrian-Iraqi alliance against the United States-sponsored Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

Mr. Arafat is seeking a united front against Israel through the establishment of harmonious relations among Palestinian commando supporters.

In Kuwait, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Naim Haddad said in an interview published today, Iraq will continue to demand the withdrawal of Iranian troops from three strategic islands in the Gulf.

Mr. Haddad told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Rai Al Aam that his country also would seek to regain full control of the Shatt Al Arab estuary which divides Iraq and Iran.

Tension between the two powerful neighbours has been growing for weeks. Most recently Iran accused Iraq of plotting the takeover of the Iranian embassy in London by gunmen which ended yesterday with an assault on the building by British troops and police.

Iraq has revived Arab claims to the three small islands dominating the Strait of Hormuz, the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Abu Musa, occupied by the Iranian troops when Britain withdrew from the Gulf in 1971.



HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF — As the Nazis once persecuted the Jews with stars of David on their doors, so the Palestinians are now branded by the Israelis. In the occupied West Bank town of Ramallah, shopkeepers who defied the Israeli soldiers' order to reopen their shops on Saturday afternoon (they were expressing their reaction to the deportation of the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul) were punished by having black crosses painted on their shop shutters. Here one defiant owner is seen shortly afterwards removing his cross with a cloth soaked in turpentine. A friend acts as look-out for soldiers. (A Jordan Times staff photo)

## Bodies still inside Iran's London embassy Hopes grow for early release of American hostages in Iran

LONDON, May 6 (R) — Britain today expressed hopes that its handling of the Iranian embassy siege would encourage a change of heart in Tehran over the 50 American hostages held captive since last November.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told parliament: "I believe the way the operation was carried out in this country will have an effect on the future position with regard to the American hostages in Iran."

She added: "I think we had best consider how we can turn this superb operation to the best advantage for the American hostages."

The irony of a situation in which Iran held Britain responsible for the safety of its hostages in the London embassy, and thanked Prime Minister Thatcher for saving them, was underlined in a statement issued last night by the U.S. State Department in Washington.

The United States regretted the bloodshed caused by an act of terrorism at the Iranian embassy in London, the State Department said.

"This incident also underlines the deep concern felt by the American people and the American government for the Americans held hostage in Iran," it added.

"The United States government emphasises once again that it holds the government of Iran responsible for the safety and well-being of those Americans," the State Department said.

Iran's President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr last night sent a telegram to Mrs. Thatcher which said: "I should like to express my gratitude for the persevering action of your police force that proved its competence during the unjust hostage-taking event at the Iranian embassy in London."

British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, on a visit to the United States, said today he had put forward suggestions to President Carter and other U.S. leaders on how the problem might be solved by diplomacy.

Meanwhile, police said today there are still unidentified bodies inside the charred, unstable Iranian embassy building. They said it might be several days before a final tally was possible.

## Palestinians on top alert in Lebanon Israel adopts measures to quell West Bank unrest

From combined news agencies dispatches.

Palestinian commando units were on top alert throughout Lebanon Tuesday in anticipation of an Israeli retaliatory strike and the Israeli government decided on new measures to

quell growing unrest on the occupied West Bank of Jordan following Friday's attack by Palestinian commandos on Jewish settlers in Hebron.

Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat announced Monday during a visit to Saudi Arabia that he had called all Palestinians to arms and warned that Israel was planning a major military operation.

Palestinian sources in Beirut reported Israeli gunboat and helicopter patrols off the Lebanese coast late Monday night. Early Tuesday Palestinian and Lebanese leftist gunners opened fire on a vessel sailing close to the Beirut shoreline.

Palestinian sources said at the weekend that they were planning new raids following the attack in Hebron in which six Israelis died and 15 were wounded.

Palestinians from South Lebanon Tuesday demonstrated in Beirut in support of the residents of the occupied territories.

Hebron Mayor Fahd Al Qawasm, deported Saturday by

the Israeli occupation authorities, told the crowd waving Lebanese and Palestinian flags: "They have deported us from Hebron but we will return there from South Lebanon thanks to your effort, your guns and the blood of martyrs."

In occupied Jerusalem, military sources said Tuesday the Israeli government had decided on new measures to cope with the situation in the occupied territories following the Hebron attack and the expulsion of Mr. Qawasm, Hebron Judge Sheikh Rajab Tamimi and Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem.

The military sources said the new Israeli measures, which they said amount to an attempt to suppress political activity, were worked out by Defence Minister Ezer Weizman and approved by the government.

Under the regulations, West Bank leaders are banned from making political declarations and meeting the foreign press, and mayors are forbidden to hold joint meetings or to plan collective protest action.

The sources said the mayors were warned on Saturday that they would be deported without warning if disturbances took place in their towns.

The army will conduct house-to-house searches for people suspected of throwing stones at Israeli vehicles, and schools with pupils engaged in violent demonstrations will be closed.

Arab newspapers published in East Jerusalem will be subject to stricter censorship, and business strikes will be broken up by the army.

This provision was in evidence Tuesday when soldiers forced striking shopkeepers in Gaza to open their shops, Arab sources said.

The bridge over the River Jordan will be closed during and after serious disturbances.

Extended curfews will be imposed on towns where major unrest occurs.

Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa expressed concern Tuesday at the new policy and asked for an urgent meeting with Mr. Weizman to discuss it.

The worst incident on the West Bank Tuesday was at Ramallah, where pupils at a girls' high school burnt tyres and stoned Israeli vehicles. Soldiers used tear gas to break up the demonstration and

arrested several pupils. The authorities are anxious to prevent Jewish extremists from taking personal revenge for Friday's killings, and residents of the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba outside Hebron were prevented from entering the town.

The nationalists tried to attack the house of former Hebron Mayor Mohammad Ali Ja'abri. They also slashed residents' car tyres and broke windows.

Troops imposed a curfew on a Palestinian refugee camp near Bethlehem after assailants threw a hand grenade at an Israeli army jeep, slightly wounding one of the soldiers, Israeli Radio reported. The jeep burst into flame.

Curfews continued in Hebron and in Anabta, a village near the city of Tulkarm where an Arab youth was killed in a struggle with Israeli officers last Thursday. Residents of Hebron were permitted to leave their homes for a brief period to buy food.

In Geneva, a United Nations spokesman said Tuesday the three expelled West Bank leaders had been invited to give evidence to a U.N. panel investigating Israeli conduct in the occupied Arab territories.

Two Arab prisoners recently set free by Israeli authorities, William Nassar and Mohammad Mahdi Bseiso, will also testify to the panel, which holds three meetings a year and reports to the U.N. General Assembly. Its three members are from Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka and Senegal.

At the United Nations, a move was under way Tuesday for a U.N. Security Council meeting on Israel's expulsion orders against the three leading West Bank Arabs and a diplomat involved said he expected a meeting Wednesday.

Mr. Hassan A. Abdul Rahman, deputy U.N. observer for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, told reporters the committee also decided to press for a special session of the U.N. General Assembly to adopt a resolution on Palestinian statehood such as the United States vetoed in the Security Council last week.

Meanwhile, an Egyptian plan to give Palestinians strong control of security in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was turned down by Israel Tuesday in a further difficult session of the Palestinian autonomy talks.

## For role during deposed Shah's regime Iran executes seven, sentences woman ex-minister to death

TEHRAN, May 6 (Agencies) — Seven men were executed at Tehran's Evin jail today on various charges of being associated with the former Shah's administration, the state radio said. The charges included plundering public funds, confiscating land, murder, working for the former Savak secret police and cooperation with Israel.

A spokesman for the prison also said a woman education minister during the regime of the deposed shah had been sentenced to death by an Islamic revolutionary court.

Press reports said the charges against Mrs. Faroukhrou Parsa included embezzlement, bribery and corruption. The prison spokesman said her trial ended two days ago. But sentence had not been carried out so far.

Mrs. Parsa, who was education minister from 1968 to 1974, was arrested in Tehran in February. About 800 people have been executed by Islamic revolutionary courts since Iran's revolution 15 months ago.

In the holy city of Qom, the office of Ayatollah Kazem Shariat-Madari said that the spiritual leader's private secretary died yesterday after being shot in the neck on Sunday night.

The statement said Hojatoleslam Sheikh Morteza Mahmoudi, who had worked for Ayatollah Shariat-Madari for 12 years, was shot in a street near his home. Three men were arrested.

Ayatollah Shariat-Madari is the leader of Iran's Turkish-speaking Azerbaijanis. Since the revolution, his followers have clashed with those of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini both in Qom and in the north-western city of Tabriz.

The radio also announced that 72 Iranian soldiers were killed and 284 were wounded in the violent fighting against the autonomy-seeking Kurdish rebels in northwest Iran during the past two weeks.

The radio, which was quoting the commander of Iran's 28th army division, stationed in Kurdistan, said another 56 soldiers were missing.

The army unit, in a statement published by the official Pars News Agency, said the casualties occurred in the two weeks from April 17 to May 2.

Fighting was reported to be continuing in Sanandaj and two other Kurdish towns last night although all telecommunications with the war-shattered city were cut and there was no independent account of the battles. Kurdish sources said autonomy-seeking guerrillas were fighting the army and Revolutionary Guards in the ruined towns of Saqqez and Baneh, which have been deserted by their residents.

In another development, Pars reported that three insurgents were killed in an attack on a guard house at the Naft-e-Shahr oilfield on Iran's western border with Iraq early today.

Tehran Radio quoted gendarmes officers at the border field as saying they fought a two-hour gun battle with the raiders around "Well Number Eight" of the oilfield. It made no mention of Iranian casualties.

The Tehran newspaper Kayhan said today an American woman had been arrested on charges of spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The newspaper said the woman, who was not identified, was arrested yesterday. Revolutionary Guards reportedly contend they have documents to prove she was working for the CIA.



Mrs. Jovanka Broz, widow of Yugoslav President Tito, making her first public appearance for nearly three years, lays a wreath on the coffin of her husband, at the federal parliament building in Belgrade Monday. President Tito, who died on Sunday, will be buried on Thursday. Top statesmen from all around the world are expected to attend the state funeral. Meanwhile, Yugoslavs formed queues more than a kilometre long throughout the night and all day Tuesday to file past the body of the president in a mass tribute to the man who ruled them for 35 years. See page 6. (AP wirephoto)



ZURICH, May 6 (Agencies) — A C-141 transport plane of the United States Air Force left Zurich this morning with the bodies of American servicemen killed in Iran, an airport spokesman said. The plane is bound for a U.S. Air Force base at Dover, Delaware, he added. Nine coffins containing the remains of the commandos were loaded aboard the military transport in a hangar after the International Red Cross formally handed them over to U.S. officials. Greek Catholic Archbishop of Milan, empowered by Iranian authorities to take the bodies out of Iran, landed them earlier today in Zurich aboard a Swiss military plane. After a brief religious ceremony he transferred charge of the bodies to Red Cross and Swiss government representatives as a preliminary stage in restoring them to their families. Iranian authorities have said at least nine Americans were killed in the raid on the U.S. administration insists there were only eight. Archbishop Capucci was unable to say how many bodies he brought to Zurich. He told jour-

nalists he saw eight bodies in an Iranian morgue and further human remains on the spot where a U.S. Hercules transport crashed with a helicopter. He said it was impossible to say whether the remains were another body or part of the eight in the morgue. Only three bodies were recognisable.

Documents which he and Swiss and Red Cross representatives signed today spoke of nine bodies, he added. He said he acted as an intermediary in the handover because Ayatollah Khomeini wished the gesture should have a purely spiritual, humanitarian and religious character, with no political significance. The servicemen were killed in the abortive raid to free the American hostages in Tehran 11 days ago. At Zurich airport (AP wirephoto above), Swiss policemen stood guard as the coffins were unloaded from the Swissair plane.

Archbishop Capucci and Swiss officials stood behind him. Hean-Marc Hornet of the Red Cross stood to the left of the Syrian-born former prelate of Jerusalem.



# Jordan Times

At independence every nation has the right to determine its own future.

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## Local News Briefs

AMMAN, May 6 (JNA)—The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions today denounced the heinous crimes of the Zionist occupation authorities represented in stripping citizens of their land, changing facts and falsifying history. The federation condemned in a statement issued today the Zionist authorities' deportation of religious leaders and mayors of Hebron, and Halhoul and others; and their racist, oppressive practices against land and people. The statement lauded the popular uprising of the people of the occupied homeland and said that this uprising is a manifestation of the Arab will and its rejection of the autonomy plot and the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement.

ZARQA, May 6 (JNA)—The District Governor of Zarqa, Mr. Salem Al Qdah today laid the foundation stone for a new civil defence building here. In a speech on the occasion, Mr. Qdah thanked the private sector for contributing financially to the construction of the new building and said the Civil Defence Department will equip it with fire engines, ambulances and rescue equipment. A number of local government officials attended the ceremony held on the occasion.

AMMAN, May 6 (JT)—The board of the Industrial Development Bank yesterday approved loans totalling JD 304,000 to six factories in Jordan. The loans will be used to purchase raw materials for the manufacture of carpets, plastic aluminium products, household utensils and razor blades. Al Rai newspaper quoted a bank official as saying the projects will create jobs for 194 labourers and earn the country JD 482,000 in internal revenues.

AMMAN, May 6 (JT)—The Development Bank for Municipalities and Village Councils lent JD 606,641 to towns and village councils around the country in April to finance public services, the bank's Director General Mr. Marwan Doudin, said yesterday. Quoted by Al Rai newspaper, Mr. Doudin said that in addition the bank lent Irbid Municipality JD 100,000 and Salt Municipality JD 50,000 during the same period.

## Seminar architects meet U. students

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 5 — Students and staff of the University of Jordan's Department of Architecture had the rare chance to listen to one of the Arab World's foremost architects when Mr. Hassan Fathy took time off from the Aga Khan architecture award seminar this afternoon to visit the university.

The Egyptian architect, renowned for having rediscovered and developed the traditional "architecture without architects" the mud brick housing of the poor expounded on the virtues of these simple and economical structures, examples of which can be found in Egypt dating back to the Third Dynasty.

In fact Mr. Fathy, who also remarked that one should approach life with a sense of humour, considers Moses, when he was asked by Pharaoh to make a brick without straw, to have proved himself to be the world's first soil mechanics engineer. "Building materials are morphous; it depends what you do with them, Mr. Architect" is the learned old man's answer to critics of this primitive material which, in addition to its universal availability has the advantage of being inexpensive.

"The Third World is suffering from acute problems of housing, of having been forced into a cash economy without having the cash," Mr. Fathy said. "The annual income in the Third World is a mere 20 to 25 (Egyptian) pounds. A sack of cement alone costs five pounds. Not only the poor, the middle class and now even the rich are suffering from the enormous cost of housing. We have to start with accommodating the poorest and find a solution."

"Domes and Vaults," dominant features of mud brick homes, provided the title of his lecture, accompanied by slides of his own work on developing these forms, which allow for a simple yet naturally beautiful articulation of space.

"Form does not need any decoration if structurally and design-wise it is correct," Mr. Fathy told his audience, who had one of the department's associate professors, Dr. Majdi Tawfiq, to thank for having arranged the visits of, not only Mr. Fathy, but several other participants in the award seminar. Among the guests were a British Professor, Jacqueline Tyrwhitt, who urged the students to "hang onto the good things (in Islamic architecture) but reinterpret them" to suit the present; Professor Oleg Grabar, an architectural historian from Harvard University and author of "Formation of Islamic Art"; and Professor Mohammad Makiya, an Iraqi architect based in England.

Professor Makiya, who founded the Department of Architecture at Baghdad University, gave a long and interesting talk on Islamic architecture in general, whose simplicity and dignity he hopes will be revived and modified to fit the present day by the new generation of architects.

## Aga Khan meets with Assad

DAMASCUS, May 6 (JNA) — His Highness the Aga Khan and his wife, the Begum, met here today with President Hafez Al Assad of Syria. The Muslim leader and his wife went to Damascus from Amman today for a one-day visit.

## ACCEPTANCE OF CONDOLENCES

KAMEL and TAWFIQ KAWAR and all members of the Kavar and Hourani families accept condolences for the late Mrs. LAILA AMIN KAWAR, wife of Mr. Hanna I. Hourani, on Thursday and Friday May 8 and 9, 1980.

For men: At Mr. Tawfiq Kavar's house; for ladies, at Mr. Kamel Kavar's house — both located in Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle area.

## TENDER ANNOUNCEMENT from the Public Transport Corporation

The Public Transport Corporation announces its intention to purchase 100 new large buses. Those interested in taking part in bidding on this contract will please call on the secretary of the tender committee at the corporation's offices in Jabal Hussein to receive tender specifications, instructions and conditions in return for an unrefundable fee of JD 100. The deadline for bidding is 12 noon Sunday, June 8, 1980. A bank guarantee or certified cheque for 5% of the bid value shall be attached to the bid.

Ibrahim Mahadin  
Director General

## Soil scientists work for safer building

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, May 6 — A three-man team of soil experts from Britain's Building Research Establishment (BRE) leaves for home tomorrow after working with the Royal Scientific Society for two weeks on a joint project aimed at helping local engineers design safer buildings in Jordan.

The three-year research project will analyse the properties and characteristics of clays in Jordan, and compile the information for use by engineers.

Clay soil is an extremely troublesome material for engineers to work with in designing a proper foundation for any structure. Clay expands dramatically as it absorbs water, and then slowly shrinks as it begins to dry. This fluctuation has caused widespread damage to buildings and homes in Jordan with inadequate foundations. It often results in cracked walls, foundations and ceilings.

While here the BRE team has helped locate four damaged homes in Amman and eight damaged homes in Irbid that might be used as sampling places at which to monitor, with a variety of sensitive instruments, vibrations of the soil. The work would be conducted a year, so that results include the full range of conditions between the wet and dry seasons.

Another part of the team's work here has been to prepare a laboratory for analysing core samples from the sites of the houses.

When the joint research project is complete, the team will make available maps of Amman depicting the different clay soil with reference properties.

## Alia to fly passengers from cancelled NY flight to

AMMAN, May 6 (JT)—Royal Jordanian Airline, a special charter plane York Wednesday for passengers who were booked on regularly scheduled flight 263, which was cancelled. The flight was cancelled because an Alia flight Bangkok, carrying several passengers for the flight, was delayed for reasons. The flight arrives in the morning, but arrived at 9:30 p.m., Alia said. So the company decided today's New Houston flight and instead those passengers on a flight tomorrow.

## Price of cigarettes goes up

AMMAN, May 5 (JT) — The price of all locally made cigarettes went up by 10 fils per packet today. The increase was in accordance with a defence order issued by Minister of Industry and Trade Ali Nsour.

## A DIPLOMATIC MISSION has vacancy for a FULL-TIME TRANSLATOR

Must have excellent knowledge of Arabic with ability to translate into fluent idiomatic English. University education and good working knowledge of current affairs required. Some typing ability also required. Must be willing to work evenings, days, weekend rotating basis. Salary commensurate with education and experience. Suitable candidates will be asked to undergo tests. Send resume, home address and phone number to:

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| Salon Shukri  | Jabal Amman      |       |
| Salon Socrate | Jabal El-Hussein | 31765 |

Schwarzkopf

## Narrowed options

THIS IS obviously a time when the most fundamental and established international diplomatic conventions are being challenged in new ways. This is something which should give the smaller and less powerful nations of the world pause.

British commandos in London have succeeded where American commandos in Iran failed to gain the safe release of hostages held by gunmen in an embassy building. The gunmen in the Iranian embassy in London were Iranian Arabs; some of their hostages, including one whom they shot dead, were Iranians. The Iranian president, Mr. Bani-Sadr, has praised Britain for the daring commando raid which ended in the killing or capture of the gunmen and the safe release of the hostages. Tehran has glorified the dead Iranian hostage as a "martyr." On the other hand, the gunmen in the American embassy in Tehran are all Iranians: their hostages, held for just over six months, are all Americans. Mr. Bani-Sadr's particular faction of the Iranian leadership has objected to the Tehran embassy siege but is powerless to end it; and of course Mr. Bani-Sadr's reaction to the abortive U.S. rescue mission—an attempt, admittedly involving the provocative and ill-advised use of American military force, to end the siege which he himself has washed his hands of—was just the opposite of his reaction to the successful London rescue mission.

Thus, we feel, one country does a great deal to undermine the established principles of international diplomacy which that country, and all other Third World countries, may have a need to call on in future for a redressing of diplomatic grievances. All these circumstances make it difficult for the world's smaller nations to retain much confidence in the system of protocols and procedures which ostensibly should give them each an equal part on the world stage. As the SAS commandos swung into action in London, for example, Arab ambassadors were engaged in an attempt to solve the embassy siege peacefully through diplomatic negotiations. Similarly, if the U.S. rescue attempt in Iran effectively reduced America's future options for seeking a resolution of the agonising Tehran embassy siege, Tehran's hypocritical approval of the London raid has surely narrowed those options even further.

It is worth recalling that the Palestine Liberation Organisation has offered its services as a mediator—and perhaps even engaged in some diplomatic intervention—in the case of the Tehran siege. Those of us who celebrate the diplomatic gains which the PLO has unquestionably scored in the past year getting itself recognised universally as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people have nothing to celebrate if that same business of diplomacy is willfully disregarded by one of the PLO's strongest supporters.

Nor can the Iranian authorities justify using the London embassy affair to avoid coming to terms with the problem they face in the Arabic-speaking Khuzestan region. The unity and territorial integrity of Iran, which all states in this region are pledged to support, cannot be enhanced by the continuation or suppression, of the Khuzestan rebellion; indeed the likeliest result of continued conflict in Khuzestan could be the bitter fruit of open confrontation with neighbouring states, or an open invitation for outside intervention, or both. These are the dangerous eventualities which could emerge should Iran fail to move decisively to prove that, without sacrificing its sovereignty or its revolution to any degree, it is prepared to live within the standards of international behaviour which must serve as the ultimate protection of us all.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: It is obvious that the autonomy talks are now on a road full of obstacles and hindrances. This is not an unexpected turn of events, since the talks are following in the footsteps of Camp David—which is completely shrouded in darkness.

However, the matter that calls for our attention—and our astonishment—is the European position, which is losing its firmness in opposing these talks.

With the recent statement by the Danish foreign minister, it appears that the European group has started to "pour cold water on Arab hopes of an effective initiative. The European move is shown to be merely a conciliatory one, and not based on principles.

This means that the European initiative, which has been sitting, a leftover, in the Camp David refrigerator, will not be seen again except within the framework of Camp David.

The Danish minister said that a peace initiative would not be feasible unless it were accepted by the Camp David parties. This puts an end to the excessive optimism felt about the long-awaited initiative.

We remind Arabs of the fact that building up indigenous Arab strength is the inevitable course of action if we are to be able to take appropriate positions, especially after the European countries have toyed for so long with Arab feelings.

AL-DUSTOUR: The U.S., which is preoccupied with its hostages crisis in Tehran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the forthcoming presidential elections, cannot put pressure on Israel because the Jewish vote, Congress and the Zionist lobby's support are more important right now to the American administration than the issue of the Palestinian people and their rights.

Israel, which has achieved the purposes for which it signed the Camp David accords and obtained the submission of the Egyptian regime, now wants to bury the local autonomy issue alive after securing Egypt's and America's silence; and to tighten its brutal military grip on the people of the occupied territories.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

Sculpture Exhibition

The Jordan National Gallery has been presenting an exhibition of sculpture by Samer Tabba'. The artist's first exhibition, which consists of 18 pieces, will end Thursday, May 8.

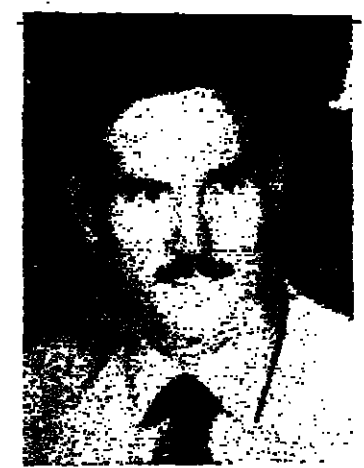


## Doctoral student researches Damascus city wall

By Pat McDonnell  
Special to the Jordan Times

**DAMASCUS.**—An impressive number of papers have been presented at the conference marking the full opening of the Damascus Historical Museum, a 19th century building belonging to the 'Azem

"Secondly, Sauvaget overlooked the natural northern boundary, a branch of the Barada River. According to my findings, based on medieval descriptions, the northern wall followed the natural course of the waterway and was not a straight line, as



Mr. Paul Chevedden

Sauvaget determined. "Thirdly, there was a city of Damascus before there was a city wall. At times one does find straight walls when the Romans built on virgin ground and there were no existing structures. In the case of Damascus, the wall was built for defence, not beauty, and it wouldn't have conformed to Sauvaget's 'straight' street patterns because the wall was built long after the city was established."

Mr. Chevedden also criticises Sauvaget's findings because the scholar limited his reconstruction to street patterns in the eastern part of the Old City, the Christian Quarter, which was levelled during the massacre of 1860. Therefore, Mr. Chevedden argues, Sauvaget was basing his knowledge on an area that had been rebuilt in the 1860s.

Mr. Chevedden's first task was to find archaeological remains of the wall to disprove the accepted hypothesis of Sauvaget. Traces of the Roman wall and its towers were clearly observed between Bab Al Jabiza and Bab Al Sa-

ghir. As luck would have it, Mr. Chevedden located a private house located next to the city wall east of Bab Al Saghir. The house actually is below street level and on a staircase, he was able to trace the foundation stones of the wall. The height from the bottom steps to the highest Roman stone is just over 5 metres.

Mr. Chevedden followed the wall for 40 metres by entering an underground print shop and stable. This 40 metres stretch does not follow a straight line, but tends to bend. Traces of Roman towers also were discovered at 30 metre intervals. The towers are built on rectangular Roman foundations and exhibit conformities with the medieval period.

Thanks to photographs taken in the 1940s, he is able to confirm the placement of towers in the southeastern sector of the wall.

"The wall is essentially Roman, but the Romans restored or built upon an earlier wall," he said. "In medieval times, there were two walls, but the second wall was destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha in the 1830s."

Mr. Chevedden notes that there is an entire genre of Arabic literature which systematically describes the city, street by street, while giving interesting details on *Jammams*, canals and mosques.

"Damascenes were proud of their city and they wrote prolifically about it. However, the wall was there, they took it for granted, so that the wall is described when gates are mentioned."

"On the other hand, European visitors were greatly impressed by the wall. There were plenty of fortifications in European cities, but the Damascus wall evidently was something special—the granddaddy of all medieval walls."

It is often from European accounts that Mr. Chevedden gathers information: in the case of two 14th century Florentine travellers, both gave minute descriptions, but they never occurred on their measurements for

any given section or gate of the wall.

Damascene historians always mention gates in a special order, such as "Bab Al Jiniq between Bab Tuma and Bab Al Salam." However, gates were changed during each caliphate, some were closed, others were constructed. During the Mamluk period, Bab Tuma was closed.

No traces of the original wall can be detected in the southeastern sector because it was totally dismantled and the Church of St. Paul stands over the actual course while a completely new section of wall was built to complement the church. Mr. Chevedden has documented this recent development from five vintage photographs: three by Bonfil, one by Dumes and one by the Palestinian Fund of 1865.

Aerial photographs taken by the Germans during World War II show open fields inside the wall in the southeastern sector. Mr. Chevedden says that medieval sources report large gardens and orchards within the city walls.

His research has turned up four towers which were not known before and two new inscriptions.

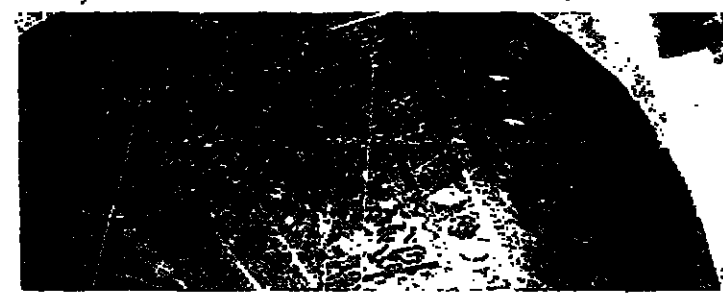
"I thought it would be a whiz to check the 21 published Arabic inscriptions engraved on the wall and gates," he said. "However, when I took the published accounts to the places they were reputed to come from, I discovered that the inscriptions often were nonexistent or were incorrectly translated duplicates. Of the 21 inscriptions, only seven have been published correctly; ten were partially published and four were incorrect duplicate copies."

One of these, on the northern front from Bab Al Faraj to Bab Al Salam, is a forgery. This discovery can be credited to Mr. Chevedden. "The inscription bothered me,"

he said, "because it stated that Al Malik Al Salih Ayyub wrote the inscription two years before he took over Damascus. The inscription was in mint condition and other historians who'd looked at it apparently weren't disturbed that the only place destroyed on the wording was the name of the builder."

"Actually, it had been constructed by Al Malik Al Salih Isma'il, but his name had been defaced later by his nephew who replaced his own name on the Bab Al Salam inscription. It's common for inscriptions to be destroyed, but quite a rarity for them to be forged. If the nephew had bothered to change the date as well, the forgery never would have been noticed."

Mr. Chevedden's research happily substantiates his theory that the wall has remained basically the same for more than two millennia. He foresees a considerable amount of work as necessary to reconstruct the classical plan of the city.



Hand-carved and painted ceiling of the historical museum.

As an aside, he mentioned the cooperation of Damascenes. "Many help me, they bring me ladders and lamps when the inscriptions are in dark, inaccessible places. Most of the people are extremely interested in the history of their city and they carefully record inscriptions when I find them."

## Restored private home houses new Damascus historical museum

Special to the Jordan Times

**DAMASCUS.**—The latest historical monument to be refurbished according to the master plan for restoring the Old City here is located in the Suq Sarouja quarter.

The building, officially called the Historical Museum of Damascus, was one of the private houses of Khalid Azem who served as a prime minister of Syria in the 19th century.

The Syrian Department of Museums and Antiquities began restoration of the house, which boasts two large courtyards, in 1976. Restoration of its 16 rooms is scheduled for completion within six months.

Inauguration ceremonies for the museum took place from April

26-30. Featured were a photo exhibition, two seminars and two films.

The photo exhibition presented 50 photographs taken by Felix Bonfil during the 1870's of the people, street costumes, buildings and quarters of the Old City of Damascus. Reproductions of the photographs were presented to the museum by Prof. Carney Gavin, director of the Semitic Museum of Harvard University.

Prof. Gavin gave a talk describing his efforts to build the world's largest comprehensive archive of 19th century photographs of the Levant at Harvard University.

A video film about the restoration of the photographs was shown, as was a film—to become a TV documentary—by West German historian Dr. Irene Zandier.

Internationally-known scholars participated in the two seminars: "Architecture and Aspects of Urbanisation in 19th Century Damascus" and "Socio-Economic Aspects of 19th Century Damascus."

Persons wishing more information on the new museum should phone the director of the Damascus National Museum, Dr. Afif Bahnnasi, at 114-192.



Modern skyscraper looms over the 19th century 'Azem home which opened April 26 as a historical museum.

## MEA CHAIRMAN RECEIVES OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



At a recent ceremony in Washington D.C., Mr. Asad Nasr, chairman and president of Middle East Airlines, was given an Outstanding Achievement Award for his services to aviation.

The award, which was the first of its kind, was given by *Airline Executive* magazine to Mr. Nasr for his leadership of MEA and in particular for his development of the ASNA formula. This formula, the citation said, "represents a contribution in the advancement of airline management both at MEA and throughout the world airline industry. His personal efforts have made possible more scientific evaluation of airline aircraft with the goal of more economical operation over the routes for which they are planned."

Assisting at the ceremony in Washington was H.E. Khalil Itani, ambassador of Lebanon to the U.S. representatives of other airlines, business executives and members of MEA's North American staff.

Next week Mr. Nasr leaves for Montreal to attend a high-level meeting of the International Air Transport Association's (IATA) newly created task force. This group has only seven members, four from IATA's Executive Committee and three chief executives of other airlines, including Mr. Nasr.

Our photo shows Mr. Nasr, the MEA chairman. At his left, Lebanese Ambassador Itani and at his right Mr. Joe Murphy, Publisher of *Airline Executive*.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

|                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| U.S. dollar      | 298.00/300.00   |
| U.K. sterling    | 679.70/683.70   |
| West German mark | 166.00/167.00   |
| Swiss franc      | 179.40/180.50   |
| French franc     | 71.00/71.40     |
| Italian lire     | (for every 100) |
| Japanese yen     | 35.20/35.40     |
| (for every 100)  | 125.60/126.40   |
| Dutch guilder    | 149.80/150.70   |
| Swedish crown    | 70.50/70.90     |
| Belgian franc    | 103.40/104.00   |

## TODAY'S WEATHER

"Khamsin" conditions will continue to affect the area, and weather will remain relatively hot and dry with dusty or hazy conditions. Some medium and high clouds will appear, and winds will be easterly light to moderate. In Akaba, weather will be dusty, with southerly moderate to fresh winds and rough seas.

|               | Overnight | Daytime |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| low           | 12        | 29      |
| high          | 18        | 37      |
| Amman         | 14        | 32      |
| Aqaba         | 16        | 35*     |
| Deserts       |           |         |
| Jordan Valley |           |         |

Under the patronage of the Director General of the Department of Culture and Arts

the Jordanian Artists' Association in cooperation with the Department of Culture and Arts

opens the art exhibition of

Mohammad Abu Zuraiq

at 5:30 p.m. Wednesday, May 5, 1980 at the Association's gallery in Jabal Luweibdeh. The exhibition continues until May 12.

## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

| Name of Company                                      | Par Value | Number Traded | High    | Low     | Closing Price |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.        | JD 5,000  | 200           | 5,350   | 5,300   | 5,300         |
| Jordan-French Insurance Co.                          | JD 10,000 | 25            | 13,380  | 13,380  | 13,380        |
| Jordan Dairy Co.                                     | JD 1,000  | 1000          | 1,350   | 1,350   | 1,350         |
| Jordan Investment Bank                               | JD 1,000  | 5300          | 1,530   | 1,500   | 1,500         |
| Bank of Jordan                                       | JD 5,000  | 737           | 12,200  | 12,100  | 12,200        |
| Jordan Gulf Bank                                     | JD 1,000  | 2354          | 1,550   | 1,540   | 1,540         |
| Jordan Fousing Bank                                  | JD 1,000  | 2400          | 2,040   | 2,000   | 2,000         |
| Jordan-Kuwait Bank                                   | JD 1,000  | 3245          | 2,270   | 2,220   | 2,270         |
| Jordan Bank Co.                                      | JD 10,000 | 250           | 14,000  | 14,000  | 14,000        |
| Jordan Amman Bank                                    | JD 10,000 | 5             | 118,000 | 118,000 | 118,000       |
| Jordan International Insurance Co.                   | JD 5,000  | 100           | 13,000  | 13,000  | 13,000        |
| Jordan Al Dawa Development and Investment Co.        | JD 10,000 | 100           | 10,750  | 10,750  | 10,750        |
| Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.          | JD 1,000  | 3050          | 4,030   | 4,000   | 4,020         |
| Jordan General Mining Co.                            | JD 1,000  | 6550          | 3,200   | 3,270   | 3,270         |
| Jordan Investment and International Trading Co. Ltd. | JD 1,000  | 1750          | 1,520   | 1,500   | 1,500         |
| Jordan International Hotels Co.                      | JD 1,000  | 400           | 0,970   | 0,970   | 0,970         |
| Jordan Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.              | JD 1,000  | 6500          | 1,040   | 1,020   | 1,020         |
| Jordan for Aluminium Industries                      | JD 5,000  | 22            | 26,200  | 26,200  | 26,200        |
| Jordan Electricity Co.                               | JD 1,000  | 5100          | 1,300   | 1,290   | 1,300         |
| International Construction and Investment            | JD 1,000  | 2153          | 2,000   | 2,000   | 2,000         |
| Jordan Cement Factories Co.                          | JD 10,000 | 24030         | 1,070   | 1,050   | 1,060         |
| Jordan Ceramic Industries Co.                        | JD 1,000  | 117           | 19,260  | 19,250  | 19,250        |
| Jordan Glass Factories Co.                           | JD 1,000  | 200           | 1,290   | 1,280   | 1,280         |
| Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.                      | JD 1,000  | 850           | 0,850   | 0,840   | 0,840         |
| Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factories Co.             | JD 1,000  | 500           | 0,800   | 0,800   | 0,800         |
| Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.                           | JD 1,000  | 511           | 1,420   | 1,420   | 1,420         |
| Jordan Chemical Industries Co.                       | JD 1,000  | 1386          | 3,470   | 3,450   | 3,450         |
| Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.                        | JD 5,000  | 708           | 2,550   | 2,550   | 2,550         |
| Jordan Industrial Steel Industry                     | JD 5,000  | 944           | 10,100  | 10,050  | 10,050        |
|  | JD 10,000 | 600           | 15,450  | 15,400  | 15,400        |

\*Total Volume Traded on Tuesday, May 6, 1980: 151,708

\*Total number of shares traded: 71,099

## Government Development Bonds

| Year of Maturity | Par Value | Number Traded | Volume Traded | High   | Low    |
|------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| 1989             | JD 10,000 | 20            | 200           | 10,000 | 10,000 |

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## WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION SWAQA WATER SUPPLY PROJECT NOTICE TO CONSTRUCTION TENDERERS

The Water Supply Corporation wishes to inform pre-qualified and interested construction tenderers that addendums Nos 3 and 4, and revised drawings of the above-mentioned project have been prepared.

They are available to contractors in the Supply Section during official working hours.

The opening date of the tenders shall remain June 1, 1980.

Director General  
Said Beano

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Qualified candidates are invited to call: Tel. 43904 (within three days) for an interview.

# Economic News Brief

## U.S.-China textile trade talks break down

WASHINGTON, May 6 (R)—Attempts to negotiate a new Chinese-American textile trade agreement broke down yesterday, U.S. trade officials said. U.S. chief textile trade negotiator Mr. Reiter Webb said the latest round of talks ended after a week "because neither side had any further proposal to make." Officials declined to specify what brought about the stalemate.

The two countries have been trying to negotiate a textile agreement since the summer of 1978, when they moved toward establishing normal diplomatic relations. Officials say China is eager to increase textile shipments to the United States to finance the import of heavy machinery and other goods, but the U.S. textile industry is fighting to hold down imports to preserve jobs.

U.S. textile imports from China amount to about \$200 million a year.

## Numeiri speaks of Sudan's oil output

KHARTOUM, May 6 (R)—Sudan is producing 11,500 barrels of oil daily from two wells in the south-west region, President Jafar Numeiri said yesterday. He said the U.S. Chevron oil company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California which discovered high quality crude in the area two years ago, had announced a daily rate of 8,000 barrels from its Unity well and 3,500 barrels at Abu Jabra.

The president was speaking on his monthly radio-television programme "Face the Nation." He said work had already started on building a refinery at the drilling site.

President Numeiri said two other companies, the French Total and American Texas Eastern, were preparing to explore for oil and natural gas in the Red Sea area, both on-shore and off-shore. Oil was discovered first in central Sudan and the Red Sea coast.

## Citroen proposes car plant in Turkey

PARIS, May 6 (R)—The French car firm Citroen has asked the Turkish government for permission to build a car assembly plant in Turkey, a company spokesman said today. The plant would assemble up to 10,000 cars a year and part of its production could be exported, he said. Turkey, plagued with chronic trade deficits, has banned foreign car imports and also insists that part of any local production must be exported to earn foreign currency.

A similar application by Citroen in October 1978 stalled when the Turkish government said the whole output should be exported. In Ankara the Anku economic news agency said Citroen decided to renew its application after seeing that the new government of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel was implementing a free market economy. It said Citroen had proposed a joint venture in which it would have 36 per cent partnership, with the rest held by Turkish shareholders.

## Int'l Road Union opens in Spain

SEVILLE, Spain, May 6 (AP)—The International Road Union (IRU) on Monday opened here its 17th world congress, attended by nearly 800 representatives from 40 countries. The congress will deal with "road transport, key piece in modern society," with crude oil being the main matter during its three days of working sessions.

"We depend on petroleum... 100 per cent," IRU President M. Mateu Casadevall of Spain said, "but consumption of our trucks and buses is only between 3 and 8 per cent of the total of petroleum products."

He said there are 80 million trucks and buses on roads in the world and the number of persons working directly or indirectly in this sector is nearly 200 million.

## Salt wealth compensates oil-dry N. Yemen

SAN'A, North Yemen, May 6 (AP)—North Yemen, which so far has failed to find crude oil, is facing an expanding market for a by-product—rock salt found while digging for oil. The price of Yemen's salt, the country's only known and easily extractable mineral, more than doubled in the last ten months.

The sudden change for what Yemen used to give away as gift began last fall when the Spanish company Excom-Madrid bought a first shipment of 28,000 tonnes at \$4.75 a tonne. After quality testing of the crude salt, Excom expanded its demands to a further 600,000 tonnes over the current year at \$5 a tonne, for resale in its North American markets.

The Japanese firm Marubeni after first labelling Yemeni salt as "unsatisfactory," first bought 40,000 tonnes at \$6 a tonne in November 1979. By December, the company was buying more at \$7.5 per tonne for distribution to major markets in South Korea.

Last Spring, Excom was negotiating its contract for 1980 at \$8 a tonne, and a new buyer, a Kuwaiti firm distributing in the Gulf area, was in for an order of 40,000 tonnes for the same price. In March, a Taiwanese firm signed

a long-term contract for 500,000 tonnes at \$10 a tonne—with a provision that the salt will be distributed only in Taiwan, and not compete in Marubeni's markets.

The salt is quarried by the Salt Mining Company, supervised by the state-owned Yemen Oil and Mineral Corporation (Yominco), at the dry oil well Domes north of Hodeidah on the Red Sea.

Considering salt mining a losing game, former Yemeni President Ibrahim Al Hamdi gave North Korea 100,000 tonnes to lure North Korean foreign aid. The Koreans had collected only a third of the gift tonnage when the boom in the salt market hit this year. Now they buy 15,000 tonnes, and with each such purchase, get an additional 10,000 tonnes of their gift.

Yominco sources say there are plans to modernise the mining facilities at Salif and build a processing factory to refine and bag salt for table use. Talks are in progress with the Soviet Union for a loan to finance the factory. It would be paid back in salt, which the Russians have been seeking from Yemen, the sources said. Ironically, Yemen currently imports all its table salt.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATE

LONDON, May 6 (R)—Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at the trading on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets.

|                   |               |                 |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| One sterling      | 2.2785/2800   | U.S. dollar     |
| One U.S. dollar   | 1.1872/75     | Canadian dollar |
|                   | 1.7920/30     | West Germany    |
|                   | 1.9800/15     | Dutch guilder   |
|                   | 1.6525/50     | Swiss franc     |
|                   | 28.72/81      | Belgian franc   |
|                   | 4.1900/25     | French franc    |
|                   | 843.50/844.25 | Italian lire    |
|                   | 231.45/65     | Japanese yen    |
|                   | 4.2075/2100   | Swedish crown   |
|                   | 4.9115/40     | Norwegian crown |
|                   | 5.6165/6215   | Danish crown    |
| One ounce of gold | 511.00/514.00 | U.S. dollars    |

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, May 6 (R)—The market closed higher in response to the lower trend in U.S. interest rates and the ending of the Iranian embassy in London, dealers said. At 1500 the index was up one point at 444.6.

Government bonds recovered from mid-morning profit-taking to finish around their opening higher levels. Gains in maturities ranged to a full point but volume was fairly low, added. Among equities, insurances and properties attracted demand but oils were an isolated weak spot. Gold shares fell while U.S. and Canadian stocks were mixed.

Results left Costain 2p higher and John Laing unchanged. Taylor Woodrow firmed 8p after it said it won a management contract for the new terminal at Heathrow airport, while it was had Sun Alliance 13p stronger. Grand Met ended a lower at 128p after news that Standard Brands is to make a counter offer for up to 45 per cent of Liggett Group. The South Rhodesian 2-1/2 per cent 1965/70 bond added 1/8 while the cent 1976/79 issue rose 1/8.

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## Carter declares state of emergency in Florida

**KEY WEST, Florida, May 6 (Agencies)—Overwhelmed by the influx of some 18,000 Cuban refugees—including a 24-hour rush of more than 3,500—local refugee officials got the promise of relief today as President Jimmy Carter declared a state of emergency in Florida.**

Meanwhile, the relocation for hundreds of refugees airlifted to a tent city at Eglin Air Force Base in the Florida Panhandle was delayed by security investigations. Officials said it may be Wednesday before the first Cubans are resettled in U.S. communities.

The president issued the emergency order in Washington less than 24 hours after it was requested by Gov. Bobby Graham, who said the refugee deluge had thrown the state into "chaos."

The declaration is aimed at speeding federal aid to Florida to help state and local officials cope with the refugees arriving in Key West aboard "Freedom Flotilla" boats from the Cuban port of Mariel.

In Washington, Senator Lawton Chiles said Mr. Carter's order meant the state would soon get \$10 million and would be reimbursed for "extraordinary costs."

Representative Richard Kelly

said he believed the president was leaning toward an airlift of Cubans to stop the escalating stream of boats making the 290 km. round-trip across the Florida Straits.

Mr. Carter said on Monday that "tens of thousands" of Cuban immigrants would be accepted with "an open heart and open arms." That was a turnaround from earlier State Department pledges to accept just 3,500 of the more than 10,000 refugees who sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana during the Easter weekend.

Mr. Carter told members of the League of Women Voters in Washington yesterday the refugees would receive the same treatment under immigration laws as Haitians and others seeking entry.

But he said: "Those of us who have been here for a generation, or six or eight generations, ought to have just as open a heart to receive the new refugees as our

ancestors were received in the past."

Seven deaths have been directly connected with the boat lift. Six people have drowned at sea while on Sunday a 68-year-old Cuban widow collapsed and died of an apparent heart attack less than 30 minutes after reaching Key West.

Meanwhile, the State Department said American and Cuban authorities were trying to get safe passage for about 380 Cubans at the United States interests section in the former U.S. embassy building in Havana.

The Cubans took refuge there on Friday after dashing with supporters of Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Two U.S. navy battleships, diverted from Caribbean war games, have begun helping the U.S. coast guard as watchdogs for the Cuban boatlift operation.

The ships joined 13 coast guard cutters in the Florida Straits, where thousands of boats, many piloted by inexperienced sailors, have been making the 144-kilometre crossing to Cuba to pick up refugees.

The 253-metre Saipan and the 159-metre Boulder headed for "assigned positions in international waters" after arriving yesterday from their home port of Norfolk, Virginia. President Carter ordered the ships here last week.

Lieutenant-Commander Mark Neubart said the vessels were to help in search and rescue operations.

Meanwhile, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has called for an international meeting of government representatives to discuss the fate of Cubans still at the Peruvian embassy in Havana, awaiting passage out of the country.

Government officials yesterday said the meeting would be held Thursday in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital.

They said President Carter planned to send two representatives to the meeting. Officials said Mr. Carter asked that the group also discuss the problem of Cubans who are exiled in the office of the U.S. interest section in Havana, and the flow of Cubans from Port Mariel to the United States.

## Carrington doubts military action in Iran could lead to hostages' release

WASHINGTON, May 6 (R)—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said today he did not believe U.S. military action could help free the American hostages in Iran, and that Washington should stick to less dramatic diplomatic channels.

But he defended the use of force to free hostages at the Iranian embassy in London yesterday. Lord Carrington, who yesterday conferred with President Carter and other U.S. leaders, said in a television interview: "I think that military action (in Iran)... at the moment seems rather unlikely to lead to the release of the hostages."

The foreign secretary said last month's unsuccessful U.S. mission to rescue the hostages in Tehran had alienated opinion in Arab countries.

On the embassy siege in London, Lord Carrington said: "We were trying not to take military action. The reason we took military action was that they (the gunmen) shot two hostages."

"That's not a situation where you can sit down and do nothing. It was essential to take that decision (to attack), but I don't think it was done with much pleasure."

Lord Carrington said that in his talks yesterday he had made some suggestions how the hostage crisis in Iran might be solved by diplomacy, but added: "I don't think there is any easy solution, I really don't."

He declined to give details about what sort of initiatives he had in mind, but he indicated that countries on better terms with Iran than the U.S. might mediate in the dispute.

"They are not very exciting things and they mean a lot of patience on the part of the United States," he said.

President Carter opened his talks with Lord Carrington yesterday by thanking the British foreign secretary for his government's support, apparently referring to British backing for the U.S. stand in both the Iranian and Afghan crises. Replied Lord Carrington: "What are friends for?"

The European Economic Community has set May 17 as the date on which it would apply economic sanctions against Iran if substantial progress was not made towards the release of the hostages held since last Nov. 4.

## Brezhnev to lead East bloc presence at Tito's funeral

BELGRADE, May 6 (R)—The Eastern bloc appeared today to be mounting a significant show of diplomacy and solidarity by sending its top statesmen and party leaders to the funeral of Yugoslav President Tito.

Led by President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, the East European leaders will gather in Belgrade on Thursday to pay homage to the man who steered his country out of the Soviet bloc in 1948 and co-founded the Non-Aligned Movement.

Diplomats said a full turnout by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact states, scheduled to meet again next week to mark the 25th anniversary of their military alliance treaty, would underline the special concern with which Moscow and its allies regard the future of post-Tito Yugoslavia.

Only hours after it was first announced that President Brezhnev would be attending the funeral, it was reported that the Polish and Bulgarian leaders would also be present amid strong indications that all the Eastern bloc would follow suit.

President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and East German Party Leader Erich Honecker had earlier announced that they would be coming.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavs queued up throughout the night to file past the body of President Tito in a

mass tribute to the man who ruled them for 35 years.

Queues more than a kilometre long built up along pavements leading to the illuminated federal parliament building in the city centre where the tough wartime guerrilla leader lay in state.

Men and women, young and old, some in formal mourning black, most in everyday garb, walked silently and solemnly on either side of his flag-draped coffin.

The mourning procession began at 8:00 p.m. (1900 GMT) yesterday, three hours after a special train brought President Tito's body to Belgrade from Ljubljana where he died last Sunday at the age of 87.

Officials estimated that most of Belgrade's 1.3 million citizens would have paid their personal homage to Mr. Tito before his funeral on Thursday. He will be buried in the grounds of his Belgrade residence on a hill overlooking the city.

Many of the mourners had earlier clustered round television screens or radios to follow Mr. Tito's last return to the capital.

They saw his widow, Jovanka, 56, in her first public appearance in nearly three years, tearfully lay a wreath at the foot of a red-draped catafalque where the coffin rested.

Afterwards she stood beside Mr. Tito's sons by earlier marriages, Zarko and Misa, to receive condolences from government leaders and dignitaries.

Jovanka, who married Mr. Tito in 1952, disappeared from the public eye in June 1977 without any official explanation. There were persistent reports at the time that Mr. Tito had been angered by what he regarded as her meddling in politics.

While ordinary Yugoslavs sombrely paid their last respects, the nation's political leaders reaffirmed pledges to follow Mr. Tito's independent policies and to resist any attempts to draw the country back into the Soviet bloc with which he broke in 1948.

The president was succeeded by two collective leadership bodies—the nine-man state presidency and a 24-member presidency of the ruling Communist Party.

Banner headlines in black-bordered pages of the official newspaper Borba today read: "We shall continue Tito's work," and "All of Yugoslavia is and remains Tito's."

Flags flew at half mast in many countries as the world joined Yugoslavs in their mourning, and presidents, prime ministers and kings prepared to travel to Belgrade for the funeral.

The Soviet Union, which in 30 years had many political differences with Mr. Tito, said it had no intention of interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, and hailed him as an outstanding leader.

The United States said it did not expect his death would bring a change in Yugoslavia's policy of non-alignment and that the country was strong enough to deal with whatever problems might arise.

U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale will attend the funeral along with many world leaders including Chairman Hua Guofeng of China and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

European royalty will be represented by Sweden's King Carl Gustaf, Norway's King Olaf, and Belgian King Baudouin. The Duke of Edinburgh, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, will attend, together with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The foreign leaders were expected to begin arriving tomorrow and officials said they were bound to hold many unofficial meetings on the sidelines.

Subjects likely to be discussed would include East-West tension, Afghanistan, Iran, the Arab-Israeli conflict and rifts in the Non-Aligned Movement.

## Pope given jubilant welcome in Kenya

NAIROBI, May 6 (Agencies)—Pope John Paul II arrived today and turned a solemn welcoming ceremony at the airport into a jamboree of love with the youth of Kenya.

"The Pope is your friend and he loves you, and he sees in you the hope for a better future," John Paul told 5,000 students and youth club members. "John Paul Two, we love you," the boys and girls chanted.

On a warm, sunny afternoon, the feeling was clearly mutual, and nobody seemed ready to leave the airport. The Pope set off on a drive through some of Nairobi's poor neighbourhoods for a service in Holy Family Cathedral an hour behind schedule.

Persons under 15 make up more than half Kenya's 15-million population. "So talking to Kenya

## Eyewitnesses recount London embassy r

(Editor's note: The following was written by Associated Press reporter James Smith, who witnessed the end of the Iranian embassy siege.)

LONDON — A stunning, thunderous explosion, shaking the ground. A crackle of gunfire. Another explosion seconds later, scattering thousands of birds from the trees in Hyde Park.

The siege at the Iranian embassy ended suddenly just before 7:30 p.m. (1830 GMT) on the sixth day of the crisis.

Reporters and police were standing around the barricade 180 metres from the embassy, wondering how the apparent execution of a hostage earlier—the first casualty of the siege—would change Scotland Yard's strategy.

The calm in front of the five-story white townhouse erupted in a frenzy of barking police dogs and scurrying marksmen ducking behind a brick wall facing the building on Hyde Park.

White smoke began to billow from the ground floor as sporadic gunfire—a fusillade of bloody shots—"one witness said

—continued for several minutes. Even before the shooting stopped, Iranian demonstrators behind the police barricade raised an eerie chant, "Long live Khomeini, long live Khomeini."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary regime in Iran had refused to bow to demands by the Iranian Arab militants inside the embassy that it free 91 of their comrades from Iranian prisons.

The demonstrators thought, as did many reporters, that the guerrillas had carried out their threat to blow up the embassy and everyone inside. It seemed inconceivable that such explosions could be part of a rescue operation.

North, S. Korea trade accusations

PANMUNJOM, Korea, May 6 (R)—North and South Korea today ended a seventh preliminary meeting here after accusing each other of delaying the start of proposed talks between the two prime ministers, a South Korean spokesman said.

There was no progress during the heated three-hour discussion in the truce village in the demilitarized zone dividing the two countries, said the spokesman for the Seoul mission, Mr. Lee Dong-bok.

But he said that both sides agreed to meet again on May 22 to try to set an agenda for the projected talks.

Police ordered the p cover. Marksmen appe balconies of townhous sides of the embassy a flag appeared out of the second floor window.

Uniformed policemen stretched some vans along Kensington which was blocked off of the embassy where Air Services command two four-man teams launched their assault.

Then a fire broke out of flame burst through floor windows and quit through the upper floor trucks arrived slowly as continued to train the the embassy windows.

Clouds of acrid bla began to pour into the ing those down wind.

Banker Morley Smith nearby, wandered out picture of the standoff was staring up an alley of the embassy when was launched.

He said six or eight commandos appeared on edge of the embassy n suddenly climbed over, and lowered themselves in unison, said Mr. Smith.

As the trio reached t floor embassy windows, the first explosion went t roof.

He said that as the con reached the second-floor they appeared to throw in and the second explosion shooting flames and smel the back windows.

"Then they started f then they went in. Within onds or so they all were i Mr. Smith added: "M reaction was, with all th and flames and shooting, i if anybody comes out use will be an absolute mira

Within half an hour explosions, the danger appeared to be over. Pol to walk openly in front embassy as firemen po water from ladder trucks.

But the fire burned up of control until the flam through the roof. To th did not know about the a seemed that no one could

As it grew dark, a S Yard officer brought t word—two hostages ha before the assault but the o were rescued; three t were dead; one was woun under police guard in a b and one was uninjured in custody.

Associated Press

## Zia 'more than satisfied' with curtailed China visit

PEKING, (AP)—Pakistan President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq cut short a visit to China and left today to attend Yugoslav President Tito's funeral, but Pakistani officials said he was "more than satisfied" with extensive talks already held.

"There was a completed identity of views... We found no need to try to convince each other," said Ambassador Mohammad Yunus after Mr. Zia was seen off by Vice-Premier Geng Biao and other officials.

Mr. Zia's host, Premier Hua Guofeng, had already left for Belgrade to attend Mr. Tito's funeral Thursday.

Mr. Zia met once with Mr. Hua and twice with Senior Vice-President Deng Xiaoping to discuss matters including Afghanistan, Iran, the Middle East, other regional questions and relations with the Soviet Union, India and the United States.

Mr. Yunus said Mr. Zia and the Chinese leaders discussed "the geopolitical situation as a whole. When you are discussing something, even regionally, global

implications come in."

Both sides have denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and demanded an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops there. China also has expressed concern over worsening U.S.-Iranian relations opening up new opportunities for the Soviets.

"The major benefit was that leaders of the two countries developed a first hand grasp of the views of the other," the ambassador said. He added that no specific agreements were signed on this trip.

"We find total good will," Mr. Yunus said. "The Chinese may have a limitation of resources, but there is no lack of willingness to make those resources available. We are very grateful."

Mr. Zia's original plans to visit a Chinese air force unit outside Peking this morning were dropped when he changed plans in order to return early. He also originally had been scheduled to visit scenic Guilin in southern China, hold more talks with Chinese leaders and then leave Friday for a two-day visit to North Korea.

## IPI conference divided over press freedoms report

FLORENCE, Italy, May 6 (R)—Press leaders from all over the non-communist world today heard strong attacks on a United Nations-inspired report on the press.

The report, not yet published, contains proposals designed to ensure safety and freedom of information for journalists. But its critics say it will make them more

liable to government control. Speakers at the second day of the annual conference of the International Press Institute (IPI) condemned the report, prepared by a commission headed by Nobel Peace Prize winner Mr. Sean MacBride. One of them described it as "fabulously obscure... ambiguous in its attitude to freedom of information."

## Indian government withdraws court suit filed against Gandhi

NEW DELHI, May 6 (R)—The Indian government today withdrew a court suit filed against Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to recover expenses on air force planes used for electioneering three years ago. Government counsel told the court that the bills had now been paid.

The suit was filed last year in the Delhi high court by the previous government after Mrs. Gandhi, then in opposition, ignored demands for payment of 1.6 million rupees (\$ 200,000).

Charges against Mrs. Gandhi were dropped last month in another case alleging conspiracy to obtain 139 jeeps for use in the 1977 national elections in which she was defeated.

A Delhi magistrate today allowed government prosecutors to withdraw a criminal case against Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, for an alleged murder attempt and rioting during a protest demonstration in the capital last year.

Magistrate V.K. Gupta quoted a recent supreme court order which said: "To persist with prosecution where emotive issues are involved... may even be utter foolishness bordering on insanity."



Indira Gandhi

## WHO warns world living conditions growing worse

GENEVA, May 6, (R)—The World Health Organisation (WHO) opened its annual assembly here yesterday with a warning that living conditions were growing worse for more of the world's population.

Professor Prakorb Tuchinda of Thailand, president of last year's assembly, told delegates: "Today more people have become hungry, sick, shelterless and illiterate than when the U.N. system was first set up."

He said the Indochina refugees had brought increasing problems of health, nutrition and environmental sanitation to his own region.

The assembly this year faces a political clash over who should represent Kampuchea and whether the WHO regional office in Egypt should remain there.

According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh has demanded the right to Kampuchea's seat, at present occupied by the ousted Pol Pot regime. A WHO spokesman said the matter would be dealt with by the credentials committee if an official request was received. The assembly is due to take a

Mr. MacBride, former Irish foreign minister, defended the report to be presented at this year's conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

There was a tendency, particularly in the IPI, to regard UNESCO as the enemy, he said. He appealed to members not to join "the popular sport of UNESCO-bashing and MacBride-commission-bashing."

Of 154 countries in the world, only some 40-45 enjoyed press freedom, Mr. MacBride said. The commission's task had been to suggest how to develop it in the other 110 countries.

"Seen in this light, the report is the most advanced document ever presented by an official body anywhere in the world," he concluded.

Commission member Mr. Mochtar Lubis of Indonesia felt the commission's report was on balance tilted towards freedom of communication. But he said it had failed to define the concept of a

balanced flow of news and information and still less how it could be achieved.

Mr. Lubis criticised the distortions in news presented by Western agencies. But he said he had little respect for Third World countries which demanded a free flow of information while remaining silent on its non-existence within their own countries.

Mr. Raymond Louw of South Africa's Associated Newspapers noted that his government had welcomed much of the report. "And I am immediately suspicious of any reports supported by a government which has shown itself to be opposed to freedom of information."

In conclusion, Mr. MacBride recommended that IPI urge UNESCO to set up a non-governmental board consisting of journalists to safeguard their interests.

**Liberia: Which way will it turn?**  
By Michael Goldsmith  
MONROVIA (AP)—The United States faces a difficult period of tightrope diplomacy in Liberia as it seeks to help stabilise the new military regime and safeguard the important American interests in this west African nation.

The ruling People's Revolutionary Council led by Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe has given notice it would like to preserve the long-standing special relationship with the United States—provided Liberia receives generous American help without delay.

Sgt. Doe has warned U.S. Ambassador Robert Smith that if the United States refuses or delays the badly needed aid programmes, the revolutionary regime would not hesitate to turn to the Soviet Union and its friends in Africa.

Two military regimes closely linked with the Soviet Union, Ethiopia and Libya—are waiting in the wings for a possible collapse of Liberia's special relationship with the United States.

The two countries were the first to announce formal recognition of the military regime last month.

Both have hailed the ouster of the conservative regime of the late President William Tolbert as a "victory of African liberation," and both have sent special envoys to confer with Sgt. Doe.

The 28-year-old Sgt. Doe never finished high school and has little understanding of economics or ideology. He has convinced Western diplomats that he is basically pro-Western and has little sympathy with the extreme-left jargon of some of his followers.

Yet he has adopted Cuban President Fidel Castro's slogan "The struggle continues," as the motto of the Liberian revolution, and seems determined to raise the living standards of Liberia's impoverished rural masses at any cost.

He has made vigorous—and thus far not totally successful—efforts to restore discipline among his 6,000-man armed forces and reassure American and other foreign residents that their security is guaranteed by the new regime.

Liberian officials said Mr. Smith unwittingly undermined Sgt. Doe's efforts to restore normalcy when on instructions from the State Department, he advised American dependents to "consider the advisability" of advancing their scheduled departure for the regular summer vacations.

The American school is closing



Sgt. Samuel Doe

a month earlier than planned this week, and numerous American and other expatriates have taken Mr. Smith's advice and have evacuated their families despite Sgt. Doe's assurances.

The Liberian officials said this was exactly the opposite of what Liberia needed, since the departure of dependents tended to strengthen a widely held belief, in Liberia and abroad, that the regime is not stable and that more troubles and disorders lie ahead.

About 6,000 Americans live in Liberia—the largest American colony on the continent after South Africa. About 200 of them are missionaries and their families. American assets in iron mining, rubber plantations,

timber, coffee, cocoa, gold and diamonds are estimated at more than \$2.5 billion.

A \$150 million relay station of the Voice of America broadcasts from Liberia to the whole of Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Few African countries would be prepared to replace this important facility on their soil.

An American-run international airport is potentially a major strategic relay point for U.S. aircraft in any future world crisis.

The world's largest merchant fleet, 81 million tons, much of it American-owned, sails under the Liberian flag, including many of the world's supertankers and bulk carriers.

Liberia, founded by freed American slaves in the 19th century, still uses the American dollar as its national currency. Its civilian elite is largely American education. Unlike any other African country, Liberia is oriented towards the United States.

The civilian members of Sgt. Doe's cabinet were drawn from two previously banned movements which advocated closer ties with the Soviet Union, Cuba, Ethiopia, Libya and Angola.

Spokesmen of the two movements have substantially toned down their anti-Western rhetoric since the coup, but they stress that Liberia would not hesitate to break its privileged ties with the

United States if these became "hindrance to progress."

American economic aid to Liberia has averaged only \$12 million annually in recent years. Many of the aid programmes presently suspended while Carter administration evaluates the stability and reliability of Doe's regime.

There are signs of opposition to the U.S. Congress to increased aid to Liberia follow the April 22 public execution of 13 top officials of the Toll regime.

But one prominent American businessman with more than \$200 million investment in Liberia said if American aid is resumed and increased, "we will lose Liberia before we know what's happening."

The most urgently needed aid is a military assistance team to restore organisation and discipline in an army where the sergeant have sprouted generals' status overnight.

Some Western diplomats are observing Libyan backstage manoeuvres with concern, pointing out that Col. Muammar Qaddafi would dearly like to turn Liberia's huge iron ore deposits into Libya's industrial development—and that Col. Qaddafi alone among African leaders has the resources to finance the operation and expansion of Liberian iron ore mines. Sgt. Doe decides to nationalise them.

ASSOCIATED PRESS